

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9102

二千九百零二年二月三十日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1887.

五

四月三日香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2. SIGNAL, German steamer, 385. Brunei, Pakhoi 28th Feb., and Hoihoi 1st March. General—SIESENSEN & CO.

March 2. TRAVANCORE, British steamer, 1,148. Logan, Saigon 25th February. Rice and Paddy—RUSSELL & CO.

March 2. SPARTAN, American bark, 749. Henry Cain, Newcastle 5th January. Coal—ED. SCHELHASS & CO.

March 2. BENGAL, British steamer, 1,198. R. Farquhar, Saigon 27th February. Rice—GIMM, LIVINGSTON & CO.

March 3. KUNG-PAI, Chinese str., 602. Buchanan, Whampoa, 2nd March. General—C. M. S. N. CO.

March 3. THALES, British steamer, 820. F. D. Goddard, Foochow 25th February. Army 26th, and Swatow 2nd March. General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

March 3. ZAPFIN, British str., 675. R. Talbot, Manila 28th February. General—RUSSELL & CO.

March 3. NEPTUNE, British steamer, 1,263. Thompson, Shanghai and Swatow 2nd March. General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 3. ALVING SEYER, German steamer, 553. A. Samme, Saigon 25th February. Rice—WIELER & CO.

March 3. BENALDER, British steamer, 1,361. Jas. Ross, Japan, Shanghai, and Swatow 2nd March. General—C. G. LIVINGSTON & CO.

March 3. GLENLYON, British steamer, 1,412. J. Sommier, London 14th January, and Singapore 24th February. General—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

March 3. TANISI, British steamer, 919. Fawcett, Whampoa 3rd March. General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 3. ANTENOR, British steamer, 1,376. J. Grier, Liverpool 15th January, and Singapore 25th February. General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 3. SALTER, French steamer, 323. Rose, Haiphong 27th February, and Hoihoi 2nd March. General—A. R. MARTY.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

3RD MARCH.

Parthia, British str., for Bangkok.

Nestor, British str., for Singapore.

Haihong, British str., for Swatow.

Signet, German str., for Hoihoi.

Action, German str., for Chefoo.

Action, Danish str., for Haiphong.

Wellington, German str., for Saigon.

Bryukhita, British ship, for San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

March 3. P. C. C. KAO, British steamer, for Swatow.

March 3. KILMARNOCK, British str., for Hoihoi.

March 3. NIESTOR, British str., for London.

March 3. HAIHONG, British str., for Tamsui.

March 3. ACTIA, German str., for Chefoo.

March 3. TSIAN, British str., for Australia.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Travancore, str., from Saigon.—34 Chinese.

For Thales, str., from East Coast.—127 Chinese.

For Zafiro, str., from Manila.—Rev. Gregorio Pan, Rev. Pedro Ochoa, and servants Messrs. Marshall, Dreyer, Gómez, and Galan, 1 European, and 103 Chinese, deckers.

For Squalo, str., from Pakhoi, 80—93 Chinese.

For Bengal, str., from Saigon.—3 Chinese.

For Ruyer, str., from Japan, 350 Chinese.

For Nestor, str., from Shanghai, &c.—16 Chinese.

For Glynlyn, str., from London, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, and 350 Chinese from Singapore.

For Astur, str., from Liverpool, 80—500 Chinese.

For Salvo, str., from Haiphong, 80—Mr. Goudat, and 36 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Nestor, from Shanghai, 25th February, and Swatow 2nd March, reports had moderate winds and overcast weather.

The British steamer Benalder, from Japan, Shanghai, and Swatow 3rd March, reports had strong N.E. winds from the Gulf; thence to port moderate N.E. winds with head swell.

The British steamer Travancore, from Saigon 25th February, reports first 48 hours light wind and moderate sea, thence to port strong wind and high sea, thick foggy and rainy weather.

The British steamer Zafiro, from Manila 28th February, reports first part fine, pleasant weather with light northerly air, later part strong N.E. winds with high sea and cloudy weather.

The British steamer Bengal, from Saigon 25th February, and Swatow 2nd March, reports had fresh N.E. winds in the Gulf; thence to port moderate N.E. winds with head swell.

The British steamer Glynlyn, from London 14th January, and Singapore 4th February, reports had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather from thence to port heavy gales from the North with thick dirty weather and very heavy head sea, shipping quantities of water fore and aft. On the 26th Feb. passed the straits of Singapore, and on the 2nd March passed the straits of Malacca.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT DESTINATION FROM PORTS OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Copy of Mail's Advice.)

James E. STONE, Shanghai, Jan. 6.

Ajax (s.), Shanghai, Jan. 17.

Palladian (s.), Shanghai, Jan. 17.

Bellerophon (s.), Shanghai, Jan. 19.

Pembroke (s.), Yokohama, Jan. 19.

Leander, Foochow, Jan. 19.

SHIPS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Lyon, New York, Nov. 1.

Heinrich, Hamburg, Nov. 24.

Wachsmuth, Cattell, Dec. 1.

Elsw., Cardiff, Dec. 17.

Arundel, Newport, Dec. 31.

Tobique, Liverpool via Cardiff Jan. 6.

Chelydra (s.), Antwerp, Jan. 10.

Flinthorse (s.), London, Jan. 11.

Massala (s.), Hamburg, Jan. 12.

Yorkshire (s.), London, Jan. 12.

Montevideo (s.), London via Glasgow, Jan. 14.

Castille (s.), Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Cassapello (s.), Liverpool via Antwerp, Jan. 15.

Antenor (s.), Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Leander (s.), Glasgow via Liverpool, Jan. 15.

INTIMATIONS.

FILTERS!!

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS,

THE FILTRE RAPIDE.

TRAVELLING FILTERS.

SHIPS' FILTERS.

TABLE FILTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

Hongkong, 31st May, 1887.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887.

W. B. REEDER HAS JUST RECEIVED

McGregor's Engineer's Annual.

More Whitaker's Almanacks.

Old Rip Tobacco.

Richmond Mixture.

Little Beanie Cigarettes.

Royal Straight Cut Cigarettes.

A Magnificent Assortment of New American Birthday Cards.

Charles Dickens' Works, handsomely bound in leather.

Whitman's Drawing Paper—Rough, Smooth, and Medium.

Photograph Scrap Albums.

How to win Nap—40 cents.

Upjohn's—capital little Telegraphic Code.

Almanac de Gotha—French and German.

Hickok Mechanical Lamps.

Stationery Watch—\$4 each.

Whitaker's Almanacks.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

W.

McGregor's Engineer's Annual.

More Whitaker's Almanacks.

Old Rip Tobacco.

Richmond Mixture No. 2.

Dixie's Chop Cut.

Tarica Mixture.

Cat Cable Cell.

Perfection Tobacco.

Virginia Bright's Cigarettes.

Stratford Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

Old Rip Cigarettes.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' French Evening Shoes.

Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes.

Rubber Stamps made to order in a few days.

W. B. REEDER, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 31st December last at the rate of (L110) Sterling ONE POUND AND 56 SHILLINGS STELLING PER SHARE of \$125 is Paid up and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, at the Office of the Corporation where SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1887.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPAO DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 7 per cent. or \$8.75 per Share for the Six months ended 31st December, 1886, declared at To-day's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the Premises of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

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Hongkong, 26th February, 1887.

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1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1887.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE).

COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLATES, &c., &c.

Royal 8vo., pp. 1,156. \$5.00.

SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo., pp. 776. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL

ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

HONGKONG.—Do. Ladies' Directory

Nanking.

Do. Peak Directory

Military Forces.

Do. Chinese Hong.

MACAO.

CHINA.—Do. Pakhoi.

Hollow.

Whampoa.

Canton.

Swatow.

Nanyang.

Takao.

Taiwanfoo.

Tamsui.

Kulang.

Foochow.

Winchow.

Ningpo.

Shanghai.

Kiau-chang.

Wuhu.

Kinkiang.

Hankow.

Ichang.

Chungking.

Chiefoo.

Taku.

Pekin.

Port Arthur.

Ningchow.

Cora.

Seoul.

Jehonan.

Fusan.

Yenshan.

Port HAMILTON

VLIEDVORST.

NATAL SQUADRON.

French.

United States.

Japanese.

Chinese Northern.

SHIPPING.—Officers of the Coasting Steamer of

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Messrs. Maritime.

H. C. & M. S. B. Co.

Hude-Chin. N. Co. Scottish Oriental S. Co.

Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast

China Mer. S. N. Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now combine

the names of

THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED

FOURTEEN.

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest

order, the initials as well as the surnames

being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly

re-engraved in a superior style and brought up

to date. They now consist of

FLAGS OF MERCHANTS' HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE PEAK.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF MANILA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Rainfall, &c.

A full Chronicle of remarkable events since

the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &c.,

with the days on which they fall.

Cronaca of Weights, Measures, &c.

Map of the Island of Hongkong.

Map of the City of Victoria.

Map of Foreign Concessions, Shanghai.

Map of Yokohama.

Map of Saigon.

Map of Town and Environs of Singapore.

The APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which reference is

constantly required by residents and those

having commercial or political relations with the

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but

include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842.

Tientsin, 1858.

China, with Additional Article.

and all others abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1853.

Convention, 1860.

Tientsin, 1855.

Treaty of Commerce, 1856.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

Additional, 1869.

Peking, 1850.

Germany, Tientsin, 1851.

Peking, 1850.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain—Netherlands

United States—Corse

TREATIES WITH CORSE

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANAM

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS—

Chinese—Siamese

Japanese—Corean

Laws

Orders in Council for Government of H. M. S.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877.

1878, 1881, 1884, 1886.

Rules of H. M. S. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan.

Tables of Consular Fees

China—Treaty of Amoy, 1858.

Treaty of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Tables of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act

TRADE REGULATIONS—

China—Treaty of Amoy, 1858.

Treaty of Amoy, 1863.

Customs and Duties, China

OLLA PODRIDA.

The new fast cruiser *Phaeton* has completed the run from Plymouth to Gibraltar in the surprisingly short period of three days—about half the usual time occupied by steamers.

Actor (who has recently married a fellow actress)—"My wife was so popular that on our wedding-day we were in the happy position of being able to pawn no fewer than twelve brooches!"

The Berlin *Tageblatt* understands that during the recent visit of the Bavarian Prince Regent to Berlin, a man was sent on behalf of a former pupil of Dr. Lippert, the Bavarian chronicler, and that Baron Gräfelsheim's journey had reference to this scheme.

Princess Christian is engaged on a tour of the "Mourning of Bayreuth." The book will be accompanied by an introduction of some length from the pen of her Royal Highness, which will be most interesting light on the mind and actions of her illustrious brother Frederick the Great.

One of the largest Scotch board schools a boy was sent by the junior mistress of the house to Dr. Lippert, the teacher, giving and rubbing his eyes, and was asked by the master what he had sent him for—"Telling a lie," said the boy. The master, to improve the occasion, asked him if he knew where all lies went to—"Yes," said the half-cry culprit. "Please, sir, they gang to the hold-master."

The following appears in the City Press under the head of "An amazing but true story":—Two brothers recently had £100,000 left them apiece by a departed relative. One of them was very angry that so large a sum should have been left to him. The mother said, "Well, if you are not satisfied, we can easily get rid of it" and into members of the family had been invited to feast, they found stock altogether to the amount of the bequest under their plates.

A foreign nobleman on a visit to Paris was admitted with the charm of Mademoiselle F., the young duchess at the Eden Theatre. He went to see her next day, and was admitted. While they were engaged in conversation the servant (Mademoiselle's maid) came in and said, "The hair-dresser is here." Let him out!"—"I told him you were engaged, but, says he, go an' your misses to send her hair out here and I'll do it up at once to save time."

A Scot writes:—"They have been telling lies in India in Bonn what Indian 'told' is, and he has learned that what told in his native country is something quite different. But though I have read various comments in the English papers on this little incident, I do not gather that any of the writers are thoroughly up in the subject of today. There are really three kinds of it recognised in Scotland. To begin with, there is what is brief and rather contemptuously called 'today,' which is a short space of time, and after 'yester' and 'yester' is 'yester today.' 'Scotch today' is equal quantities of water and whisky; while 'Highland today' is generally brewed for great occasions only, such as Burns' supper."

The official Income Tax Returns in Prussia just published show that the man who is rated highest in all Prussia is Herr Krupp of Essen. His income is assessed at more than five million marks, or £300,000 sterling, on which he pays 15,200 marks, or 27,560 annually. Next comes Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, with an income of 23 millions, paying a tax of 3,100,000 marks, or £4,050,000 annually. Following him is General Baron Bismarck of Berlin, with an income of about 2,340,000 marks, paying an annual tax of 63,400 marks, or £2,420. The two next richest men in Prussia are two Silesian ironmasters. The only other Prussians with an income of over a million marks are Herr Hansmann and a Westphalian magnate, each of whom pays rather more than £1,500 a year to the Treasury.

A correspondent reporting the movements of the Channel Fleet says:—"The *Iron Duke* (Captain Boyle) seems to have been under an unlucky star. Just before putting into Le Havre a party of men were at pistol practice on board, and when the order was given to fire, a bullet, which had been inadvertently left in a chamber of the gun, passed through the heart. Death was instantaneous. The vessel proceeded to sea at 5 a.m. the following morning to bury the body. (On anchoring again and preparing for manning and arming boats, one of these was overturned and staved in, and four of the men in her narrowly escaped drowning. Yet another occurrence was reported. Before leaving Le Havre, one of the crew was stabbed while on leave in the *Iron Duke*, and when he was sent to the *Le Havre* he was found to be dead.) The lawyer followed his advice, and made his debut as a professional singer in the theatre of the town where he had so long practised as a lawyer. The spectacle was a strange one. 'So many judges and advocates,' says an Italian contemporary, 'were probably never before collected in one theatre at the same time; while the galleries were full of rascals with gaudy faces who, like Dr. Beldini, had been disfigured during his proscenium career as an advocate.' After the third act, in which Beldini sang with magnificent success, a huge wreath was flung upon the stage. On the accompanying ribbon was inscribed, 'From one whom you resented from imprisonment!'"

Most actors have hobbies. Mr. Irving's is to practice all the dances he has appeared in. Mr. Wilson Barrett's is to be photographed continually. "Life!" Mrs. Longfellow is fencing. Sarah Bernhardt's is to sleep in a coffin (provided there are people to look on). Miss Harriet Jay, the novelist-actress, is to wear boy clothes at home. Miss Minnie Palmer's is to collect stockings, of which she carries about with her several hundred pairs. Miss Fannie Brancum's is to run a school. One of the most popular hobbies in the country, when she heard about being behind, and turning round, is a number of schoolgirls running down the road. They were part of a Sunday school picnic engaged in a race, and it was more than Miss Brancum could do not to join in. She came in first, and was presented with the prize, a gold-headed pencil case, before it was discovered that she was an invalid. Mr. Peake's hobby is to kill beetles. He has kept up for this on the most extensive scale, by building a greenhouse in which he has placed a number of fine plants, on the supposition that where there are plants insects are sure to gather. Then Mr. Peake sits in his greenhouse in an arm-chair smoking, on the supposition, again, that tobacco smoke kills insects.

Annabella is not Anna bella, or fair Anna, but the feminine of Hanibal, meaning gift (or grace) of Bel. Arabella is not Ara bella, or beautiful altar, but Orsella, a praying woman. In its anglicised form of Orabel it was much more common in the thirteenth century than at present. Mrs. Moore's name is Mauritia, or Mauritia, or Muriel, both from Almarie, the kingdom of heaven. Elisa is the feminine name of Elisa, Alan, or Allan, and has no possible connection with Helen, which comes from a different language, and is older by 1,000 years at least. Amy is not from Anna, but from Amice. Avice or Avis does not signify advice, as some think. Comes from Edwina, and means happy wife. Elizabeth means with Elizabeth. In the sense of Louis and Louis the dauphin of France, which is Halowis, hidden wisdom. There is indeed another form of Louis, which is the feminine of Louis, but this was scarcely heard of before the sixteenth century. Emily and Anna are not different forms of one name. Emily is from *Amelia*, the name of an Etruscan gens. Anna comes from *Ana*, the Gothic female name. Regional is not derived from Leanne, and has nothing to do with a queen. It is Bess, or, exalted purity. Alice, Adeline, Adelade, Aliza, Aliz, Adaline are all forms of one name, the root of which is adel, noble. But Anna was never used as identical with Annis or Agnes (of which last the old Scottish Annas is a variety); nor, as is steadily maintained, was Elizabeth ever synonymous with Isabella.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH.

EXPORT CARGO.

For steamship *Edwina*, sailed on the 26th February.—For Yokohama—15,236 bags sugar, and 393 packages merchandise. For San Francisco—18,435 bags rice, 206 bags coffee, 204 bags beans, 200 bags nut oil, 23 cases silk, 20 packages tea, and 3,442 packages merchandise. For Hongkong—1,000 bags rice, 142 cases lacquer, 100 cases silk, and 1 case silk. For Honolulu—184 packages merchandise. For Manila—4,967 bags rice, 167 packages merchandise, 7 cases silk, and 3 cases merchandise. For Valparaiso—7 cases silk. For Chicago—32 cases cardamoms. For New York—78 bags raw silk, 10 cases raw silk, and 9 cases silk.

OPUM.

Quotations are:—
New Malwa \$325 per picul, alco. of 13 to 14 catties.
Old Malwa \$340 per picul, alco. of 12 catties.
Older Malwa \$360 per picul, alco. of 12 catties.
Patna (New) \$380 per chent.
Benares (New) 530 " "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 8/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, demand 4/0
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/3
ON PORTSMOUTH.—
Bank on demand 7/2
ON HONGKONG.—
Telegraphic Transfer 218
Bank on demand 220
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 219
Bank on demand 220
ON TAIPEH.—
Bank at sight 7/2
Private, 30 days' sight 7/2

SHARES.

Quotations are:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—153 per cent. premium, ex div. buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$85 per share.

China Traders Insurance Company's Shares—56 per share.

North China Insurance Association—Tls. 285 per share.

Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 110 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$76 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$40 per share, ex div. buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$87 per share, ex div.

Strait Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

Strait Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$20 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—117 per cent. prem. ex div.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$300 per cent. prem. sellers.

Indo-China Navigation Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. discount, sellers.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$46 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$190 per share.

Citrus Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$144 per share.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$88 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$42 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$110 per cent. discount, sellers.

China and Macau and Smelting Company—\$30 per share.

Punjap and Sungkueh Dua Samantan Mining Company, Limited—\$15 per share.

Perak Singar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Royal Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$45 per share.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—9 per cent. discount.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$2 per cent. premium.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—9 per cent. prem. buyers.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$22 per share.

China Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1884 E—5 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—3 per cent. premium.

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Prometheus (str.)	Westerla	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst.
Sarah Hignett (str.)	Morgan	Hongkong	Carlisle & Co.	Quick despatch.
Fishshire (str.)	R. Greg	Hongkong	Paston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Annie (str.)	Kroncke	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 8th inst., at Noon
Brindisi (str.)	Bredt	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
City of Peking (str.)	Storck	Hongkong	O. M. S. S. Co.	On 7th April, at 3 P.M.
Orion (str.)	O. Meikle	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 10th inst.
Brynhild (str.)	J. H. Marman	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Orion (str.)	Annies	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Portuguese (str.)	M. Hall	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
State of Maine (str.)	Nickols	Hongkong	Carroll & Co.	Quick despatch.
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Empress (str.)	G. Gill	Hongkong	Batavia & Co.	Quick despatch.
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POSSESSION OF THE 1st April, 1887.

HOUSE NO. 27, MOSQUE STREET.

Gas and Water laid on.

For Further Particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1887.

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EXTRACTS.

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RUSSIA'S PETROLEUM KINGS.

The cable dispatch reporting that the Standard Oil Company intended to buy the oil interests of Nobel Brothers of Russia did not look plausible, and was promptly denied in this city. If it were true it would indeed be noteworthy, for Nobel Brothers are the kings of the Russian petroleum industry. It was they who revolutionized the oil business at Baku and made the Caspian a formidable rival of the American product. The Nobel family are Scotch, and their name is a remarkable one. The father invented a torpedo, which he sold to Russia for a large sum of money. His son Alfred, an experienced chemist, is famous as the inventor of dynamite. Two other sons, Ludovic and Albert, created the petroleum industry of Baku in its present enlarged form. Eleven years ago, when they went to Baku, the town and its oil resources were scarcely known. This is what the Nobels did to make Baku and its petroleum famous.

Oil at that time was delivered to the different refiners from the wells, twelve miles distant, in oil carts. The Nobels started oil wells by building a pipeline, and to-day there are sixty miles of pipe, and to-day there are daily deliveries of 2,000,000 gallons of crude oil at Baku. Their second reform was an improved method of boring, which doubled the yield of oil. Their third innovation was to build western steamers on the Caspian, which carried the refined product in bulk up the great Volga, thus superseding the older and less expensive system of transport in barrels. Now oil is conveniently being pumped on board Nobel Brothers' steamers at Baku, and the entire load of 200,000 gallons is shipped in four and a half hours.

Then the Nobels organized a system for the cheap transportation of their oil far and wide in Europe. The product is pumped from the western steamers into tank cars, each carrying ten tons of oil. This one first is now constantly running sixty oil trains, with twenty-five cars in each train. Their fifth innovation was also startling novelty.

During the winter months no oil can be carried to Russia over the frozen Volga. This is the very time, of course, when the greatest quantity of oil is needed. The Nobels therefore built in various parts of the empire twenty-six great storage depots, which are so large that they will hold Russia's entire oil supply for a year. In the summer these depots are filled with oil, which is distributed by railroads during the winter months all over the empire. The Nobels' oil is sold largely in Germany, and in Russia the firm is now selling 54,000,000 gallons a year.

Here is an illustration of the perfect system to which these men have reduced their great business. In their office at St. Petersburg hangs a large scale map of the Russian empire. It is the business of one of the clerks to mark on these maps with little flags the position of all the oil trains in accordance with the telegraphic information he is constantly receiving. The members of the firm are therefore able at any moment to tell the exact position of each of their sixty oil trains.—*New York Star*.

PECULIARITIES OF THE PERSIAN SOLDIER.

The Persian soldier, even on state occasions, presents generally a rather ludicrous appearance. His uniform is of cotton cloth, and mostly of a deep-blue colour. It is made of what we call shirtings, and when new is very suitable clothing in warm country. But soon the military buttons begin to disappear, and are replaced by substitutes of all sorts, shapes, colours, and sizes. The hair disappears from the warrior's sheepish shako, which quickly grows shabby on account of his habit usually using it as a pillow. Moreover, the foot-coverings of no two men in the regiment are alike, and the whole crew presents a melancholy appearance. But the Persian soldier does the best he can.

Previous to a review or festal parade he may be seen carefully preparing a plume of white feathers, procured from the nearest domestic fowl, and binding them to a piece of stick. When this martial plume has attained the size of a lamp-brush he triumphantly affixes it to his shako. On the occasion of official illuminations composite candles are served out by the local governor at the rate of one to each man. The colonel has, of course, a greater number of men on his list than even make an appearance; he keeps the difference. The other officers appropriate half the remaining candles, the non-commissioned officers a certain proportion; and at length one candle is served out to every five men. This divided into five portions, a new wick is inserted; and, when the regiment is paraded, at a given signal a box of matches is passed round, and the regiment triumphantly presents arms with a lighted candle in each man's musket, as per general order. The pay of the Persian soldier is nominally seven tomans (22 1/2 pence) per annum and rations. He is lucky if he gets half his pay, which does not reach him till it has passed through the bands of many persons, his superiors. But his rations of 3lb. of bread a day are quite another matter. If his rations are tampered with, the soldier mutinies at once; and then no one of which the Persian soldier robbed of his rations is incipie. The soldier is the Gibbonite of the town. He is one who splits the firewood, who mixes the mud-bricks, and is everybody's servant for a keran (9d.) a day. A hard-working fellow is your Persian soldier, and in this extent a work that enables him to live. Sometimes however, the Persian soldier becomes in his way a rich man. Ten soldiers subscribe a keran each, the unit capital amounting to 7s. 6d. This is lent at 100 per cent. per month to anybody, and without security. But woe to the impoverished debtor who fails to pay his interest at the month's end! If the applying creditor is sent empty away, he returns immediately with nine compatriots more hungry than himself. These men quarter themselves on their victim, and literally eat him up. They assist in the work of the household, but provide themselves at the host's expense. Little by little they will dispose of the contents of the house—with the owner's consent of course, for he does not object. And should this pressure prove insufficient, they will invite their comrades to increase the number of unwelcome guests. Large sums in the aggregate are advanced on this strange co-operative system; and it is a common belief that a man who has commenced to borrow from the soldiers is ruined beyond redemption. The Persian soldier is a hard, active, powerful, and brave man, who thinks nothing of marching 30 miles a day; and then he will patiently sit on dry bread. He is an ideal ascetic, and is quite ready to give and take hard knocks.

He is attached to these officers, who have often risen from the ranks. The Persian soldier seldom speaks anything but Turkish. The artillery form a class apart—stout, heavy men, and very brave. They are usually Turks, and are recruited from the neighbourhood of Tabriz, which is always the seat of government of the heir-apparent. It is to the fidelity of these men that the Shah has in the struggle for the throne which will surely take place on the death of the present Shah, will trust. Roughly speaking, the Persian soldier is the only man in the country who is not bushwhacked; in his case the *taisim-a-ta*—the nine-tailor replace "the sticks."

—*St. James's Gazette*.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Collection of about 400 UNPOLISHED GEMS. Can be seen on application at the Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 26th February, 1887. [483]

THE PROPERTY known as the "CLIFFS,"

new Mount Gough—the Park. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887. [484]

FOR SALE ONLY.

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The Noble family are Scotch, and they have a remarkable name. The father invented a torpedo, which he sold to Russia for a large sum of money. His son Alfred, an experienced chemist, is famous as the inventor of dynamite. Two other sons, Ludovic and Albert, created the petroleum industry of Baku in its present enlarged form. Eleven years ago, when they went to Baku, the town and its oil resources were scarcely known. This is what the Nobels did to make Baku and its petroleum famous.

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—*St. James's Gazette*.

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MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).

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CARLOWITZ & Co.

Agents for HINDEBEE & Co., BEIJING.

For Hongkong, China, and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1234]

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TERMS moderate.

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Hongkong, 5th February, 1887. [291]

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Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [115]

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HONGKONG, 1880.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [118]

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [113]

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Hongkong, 13th January, 1887. [161]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [136]

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BAUERFEIN, "ZUR EICHE," KIEL,

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Hongkong, January, 1882. [199]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1887. [14]

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Hongkong, January, 1882. [199]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1887. [16]